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1
of the apoplectic states of fever.

The brain is an important viscus,
~~with its diseases~~ chiefly from its being
the seat of the mind. Its diseases whether
transient, or chronic, are of course highly
interesting to a physician. Different mor-
bid affections of the brain as to seat &
grade produce different symptoms both
in the body and mind. Those morbid
actions which produce alienation of
as phrenitis & mania
mind, are supposed to be seated in the
upper or cortical part of the brain. ^{those}
~~are seated in the dura mater~~
Those which produce pain, and an effu-
sion of water only, as the hydrocephalic states of fever
are supposed to be
seated near the Ventricles, those which
suppress thought ^{sensation} and motion ~~are~~
in apoplexy are supposed to occupy

✓ I have lately seen a striking proof
of the passage of ^{forms of the} one disease into another,
in the brain. A lady with ~~some~~ ^{rather} ~~par~~
-Cytic symptoms went into the cold ~~bed~~
at Bedford in this state. It removed
her disease, but it induced another
of which she died ~~a few weeks ago~~ ^{in 1810.} in
our hospital. Mrs Murray 1800.

the whole brain, while those which suspend ^{sensation} thought and motion partially as the palsy are supposed to be seated on one part of the brain, and frequently upon ^{the opposite} ~~that side~~ ^{of it} ~~to that which~~ is affected by disease. While I thus assign a different seat to in the brain to different diseases, I must add that they are frequently blended, and they often pass into each other. Thus we see the Phrenitis, and sydercephalic states of fever in the same patient, & both of them preceded or succeeded by Apoplexy or palsy in the ~~common~~ ordinary course of an acute fever. ✓

The remote causes of Phrenitis are such as act primarily & directly upon the brain - these are insolation - intoxication - certain poisons, and above

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all Contusions upon the head; But a
 concussion of the brain by an injury
 done to the whole body has sometimes
 induced this ~~city~~ disease. During the
 revolutionary war I recollect an instance
 of it in a soldier brought on by his
 falling upon his feet from the roof of
 a thatched stable. The disease in this
 case proved fatal. The intervals between
 the contusions and Concussions, and the
 production of the disease ^{are} sometimes
 from one to six weeks.

II Phrenitis is induced by Causes which
 act ^{upon the brain in common with other} ~~indirectly or as a secondary disorder~~
~~upon the brain.~~ These are the plague, the
 yellow fever, pneumonia, Angina, Colic,
 dysury, and violent purpura
 hemorrhoids, ~~ecthyma~~ eruptions when
 or emotions of the mind. —

V V. It is sometimes induced by the translation of a disease from one part of the body to the brain, particularly by repelled cutaneous eruptions. -

± In this case, I have supposed congestion only to take place in the brain, and not inflammation. This form of the disease might be called *Phrenitis Notha*, or *congesta*.

~~translated to the brain~~. It is most dangerous when it occurs from Prussic acid or Colic. The delirium of a bilious fever is a symptomatic phrenitis. III This disease ~~is~~ ^{is} induced by causes which ^{act} primarily upon other parts of the body, and by sympathy upon the brain. Thus worms, and offensive matters in the stomach which excite eructation in the intestines or stomach sometimes bring on the phrenitic state of fever.

IV It is sometimes induced by great pain in those parts of the body which sympathize with the brain. V

For a history of the symptoms of this disease I refer you to DeCullen's first lines. I shall take notice that a synocha pulse generally attends it, but ~~at~~ the pulse is sometimes typhoid, & typhus, and now & then perfectly natural. ~~to~~ ^{an} intolerance

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5 are seldom absent in
of light and sound, ~~and alienation of mind~~
this disease. Alienation of mind consti-
-tutes its most characteristic & universal
symptom.

It usually terminates in 3.5. or 7 days.
When protracted beyond the 7th day, it some-
times ends in mania ^{that is} ~~or~~ chronic phrenitis
the brain of

Dissections of persons who have died of
this disease show the following appearances.
The serous Vessels injected with red blood -
pus from ~~an~~ inflammation terminating
in suppuration - gangrene - the dura
mater adhering to the skull - the pia
mater converted into membrane ex-
-uding in thickness the dura mater - Wa-
-ter in the Ventricles of the brain, some
of the ~~base~~ membranes of the brain
indurated like bone, and lastly no mark
of disease, from morbid excitement

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transcending inflammation. The brain
exhibited this sound state ^{in every} ~~in every state~~
~~is induced~~ instances in persons who
died ~~in~~ with strong phrenetic symptoms
of the yellow fever.

of the yellow fever.
The Delir^{ium} of Phrenitis is sometimes confounded
with madness. They are to be distinguished
by the following marks.

1 The perceptions are diseased or erroneously
uniformly in ^{Delirium} ~~Phrenitis~~, hence patients
affected with it ~~do so~~ mistake their friends
and all the objects around them, and
~~are~~ even their local situation. In madness
the perceptions are rarely erroneous, when
they are, they indicate the highest grade
of that disease.

2 ~~Phrenitis~~ ^{Delirium} discovers itself in incoherent conversation - madness is attended both with incoherent actions & conversations.

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3 The fever in ~~Phrenitis~~ the Delirium
 from Phrenitis is diffused throughout
 the whole body, and shows itself in
 the pulse & ⁱⁿ ~~heat~~ general heat. In mad-
 ness the fever is ~~too~~ in a great mea-
 sure suffocated in the brain, and some-
 times discovers ~~now~~ marks of derange-
 ment in the pulse or temperature of
 the body, nor in the tongue.

4 In delirium, the excitement of the
 muscles is generally translated to the
 bloodvessels, and hence patients affected with
 it are confined to their beds. In madness
 the muscles retain not only their na-
 tural, but an excess of excitement.
 hence the strength and agility of mad
 people. When persons in the phrenitis
 discover natural or preternatural

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strength in their muscles, their disease
 partakes of madness - ~~and in other~~
 5 Patients in the delirium of Phrenitis
 never ~~usually~~ remember what they say, or do.
 maniacs. ^{frequently} generally remember all the
 events that took place during the con-
 tinuance of their disease. To ~~the~~ ^{the former} ~~these~~
~~is an exception~~ mark, there is one
 exception. Delirious patients remember
 the events that pass before them when
 they do not talk nor act. In this
 aspect you see delirium is upon a
 footing with dreams. They are remem-
 bered only when accompanied with si-
 lence and inaction. Persons who talk
 or walk in their sleep I said formerly
 never recollect their dreams.

6 In Delirium when it is a symptom
 of a general or local disease, there

8 Delirious persons
✓ ~~They~~ ~~the former~~ save life when
they sit up them in a recumbent
posture.

9 They are often ~~excited~~ excited
into regularity order in conver-
-sation by speaking to them, - or by the
visit of a friend, or a physician.
This is noticed by D Dancosin.

10 They complain of head ach in the
intervals of delirium. This pain is seldom
felt in mania & never perhaps except in
convalescence.

11 There is a want of consciousness in
delirium as to place. Persons imagine

are intervals of reason with the remissions
or interruptions of the diseases from
which it originates, but in mania
there is seldom an interval perfectly
blind upon all subjects. To this Pinel
mentions a single exception which
I shall take notice of in our lectures
upon the diseases of the mind.

Of the subjects upon which patients
in the delirium of phrenitis rave,
are numerous & general, but in mad-
ness, the alienation of mind is more
generally confined to one subject: ✓

While I thus distinguish Delirium
from madness, let it not be supposed
that I admit them to be specifically
different from each other. They differ
only in the grades of their diseases

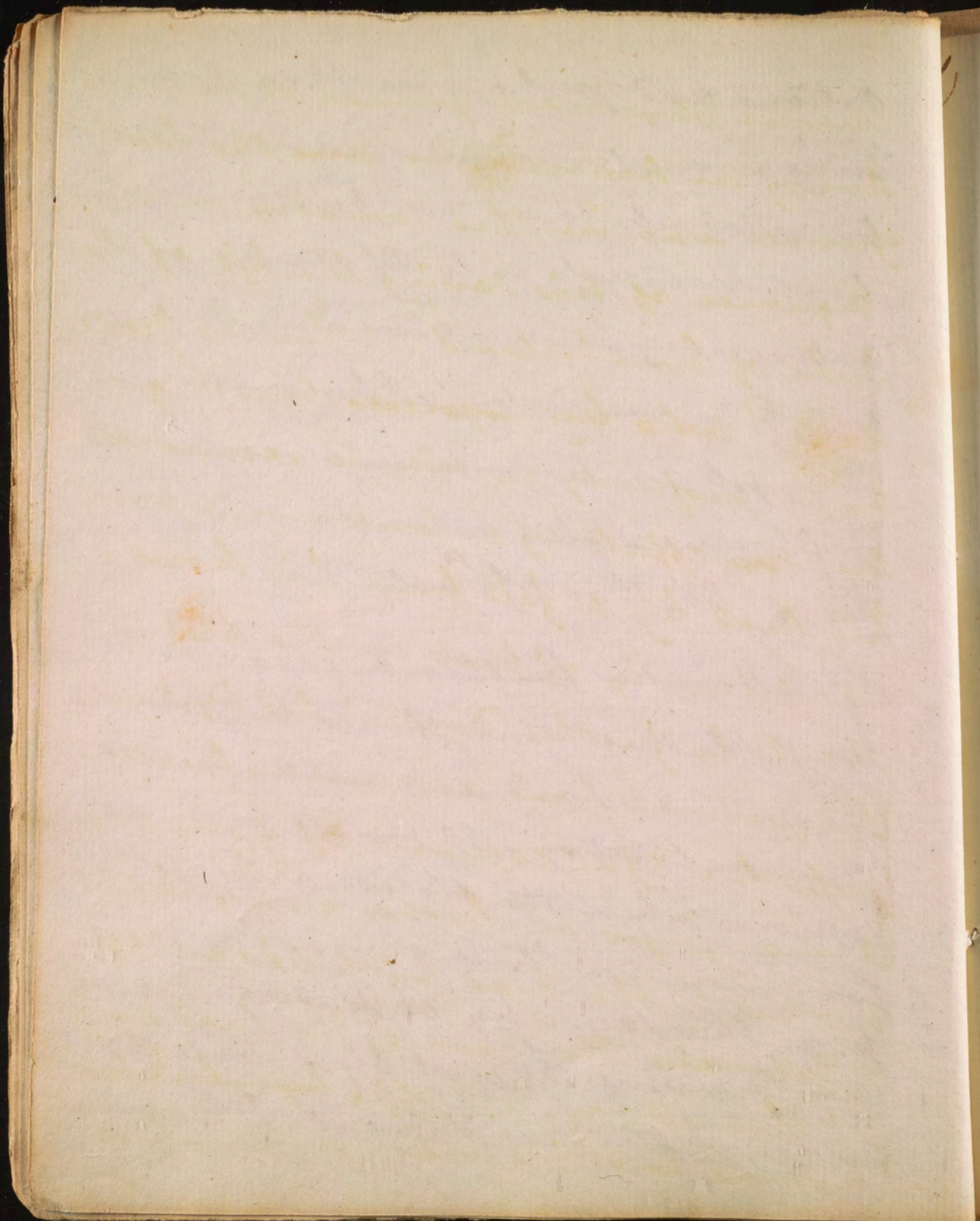
They are in Apartments, or Corners
of rooms, which their bodies do not occupy.
12 In Delirium the fever often remits daily - ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{mania} ~~mania~~ ^{for} more information upon this
Subject I refer you to my introductory
lecture on medical Jurisprudence.

V ~~Are there any~~ ^{The} ~~premonitory~~ signs
of this disease - are great wakefulness -
head ach - ^{or} redness - or watery eye - & absence
of mind. In this forming state of the disease,
rest - a purge - or the loss of of a few
ounces of blood have often effected a
cure. After the disease is formed =

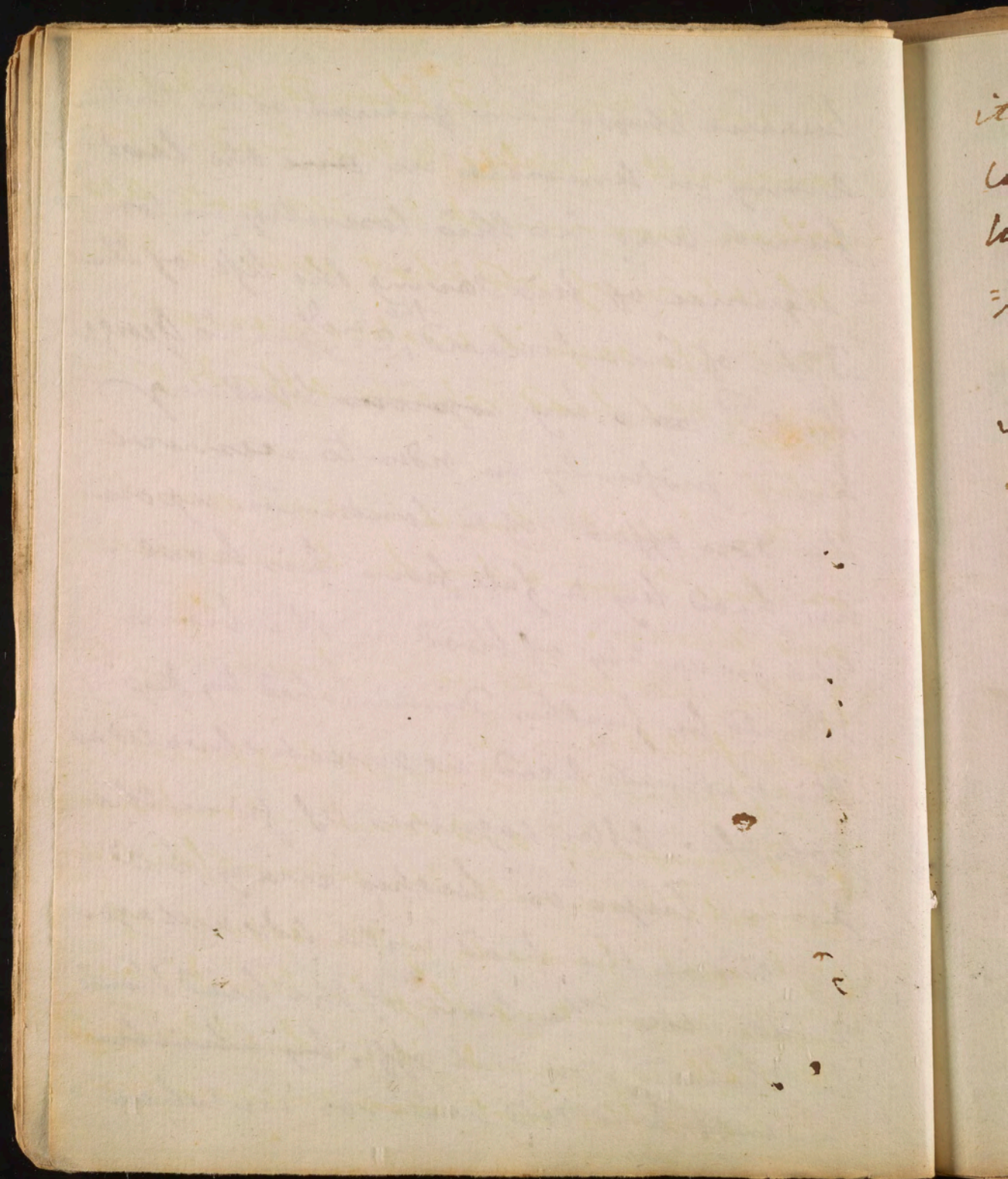
actions and perhaps in those actions
 being more circumscribed in the brain
 in madness than in Delirium. In
 that madness is to Phrenitis is what
 pulmonary Consumption is to pneumonia,
 and Rheumatism to Rheumatism.
 It is phrenitis only in a protracted
 or Chronic state. ~~X~~

Method of Cure

✓ The Remedies for this disease should
 be 1. Bleeding. This should be from the
 arm, and when practicable from the
 temporal artery. It should be most
 copious when the disease arises from
 Contusion. We have cured Phrenitis
 from this cause by ~~20 bleedings~~ ~~in 20~~
~~days~~ drawing 3℥ of blood daily for
 20 days from his patient. Dr. Papiers



became physician general of the British
 Army in America in ~~and~~ the last
 french war in this country, in con-
 -sequence of his saving the life of the
 Duke of Cumberland, ^{the} 2^d son to George
 the 2^d: who by copious bleeding
 him profusely in order to remove
 the ~~bad~~ effects of a Contusion upon
 his head by a fall from his horse.
 The quantity of blood in the brain
 should be further diminished by keeping
 the patient's head as much elevated as
 possible. After copious let from the
 arms: cups or leeches may be
 applied to the head with advantage.
~~2 bottles~~ The hair of the head should
 be thinned, or cut off, by which
~~means~~ and cold water, or ice when



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it can be procured, should be kept
constantly applied to the head. Dr
Wilson recommends the alternate ap-
plication of cold & hot water to the
head. He says it creates an eruption
upon the head, which affords great
relief.

3 The bowels should be kept open two
or three times a day by lenient purges
and Glysters.

4 The diet should be as low & simple
as possible.

5 Light and sound should be abstracted,
and company and conversation should
be forbidden with the utmost strictness.

6 I spoke formerly of the effects of
~~weak~~ preventing sleep in this disease.

Dr Stoll commends it in lightness.
Perhaps the best ~~now~~ means for

✓ It should never be used to in:
= due sleep.

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accomplishing this purpose would be by
small & frequent doses of Laudanum.

6 Blisters ~~is the first~~ to the Ancles &
Wrists. This practice I know is not
general, but it is founded upon one
of the laws of sensation, and the ad-
vantages of it are confirmed by expe-
-rience. I mentioned those advantages
in treating upon the diseases of the
lungs and bowels. ~~It is the~~ Blisters
to the Ancles and Wrists are equally
useful in the diseases of the brain. Let
us suppose the Action of the blood re-
-acts in the brain to be at 90, and the
Stimulus of Blisters to be 70. In
order to derive any benefit from the
Blisters, it will be necessary to reduce
the Action of the blood re-acts to ⁶⁵ 40, or

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V Nature sanctions this practice. hence
we observe the power translates a
violent disease from one part of the
body to another, until the system
has been reduced by more or less
depletion either by time, or medicine.

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a little below it, before they ^{can} act upon
them, and when they do, they induce
a rubeous action by being applied
first to the extremities. In other
words it is necessary to ^{to loosen} ~~loosen~~ the disease
in the brain by depletion before we
attempt to divert it to another & a
safer part of the body, or to create an
epispastic disease upon the skin of
the Anles or wrists. Blisters applied to
the head, or neck before the action of
the blood vessel, in the brain is subdued,
either do not act at all, from excess of
excitement, ~~or~~ ^{impending sensibility}
~~in~~ upon the head & neck, or they will
do harm by attracting a greater de-
termination of blood to the brain,
for "pass dolens labit" is an

Handwritten text, likely a letter or journal entry, written in cursive script. The text is heavily faded and illegible due to age and fading. The page is numbered 12 in the top right corner.

aphorism in medicine. Sir John
 Pringle found blisters to the head to
 be hurtful even in the delirium of
 the hospital fever - probably because
 it was attended with local exasp of ex-
 -citement. ~~lectures~~

These cautions are by no means
 intended to forbid the application of
 Blisters to the head and neck after the
 reduction of the ~~ex~~ exsusive morbid
 excitement of the brain, nor in cases
 in which Delirium occurs in the
 first stage of ^{fever} ~~delirium~~ attended with
 a feeble degree of morbid action in
 the brain. —

Salivation should always be resor-
 -ted to when the disease assumes a
 Chronic form. Dr Sydenham saved the

V form of typhoid or typhus
fever, the remedies should be those
formerly recommended for those
forms of fever.

16.
life of a patient in the Painsy^a hospital
by this remedy in whom the disease
was induced by a contusion upon his
head. — If the disease put on the

Case
of Great ~~pains~~ should be taken to remove
all the remote & exciting causes of the
disease, ~~if it arise from~~ or to accommodate
our remedies to them. If it arise from
~~suppressed~~
the hemorrhoids, they sh^d be invited to
the rectum — if from ~~suppression~~ a sup-
-pression of Urine, it should be extracted
by the catheter & if from repelled erup-
-tions, they should be invited to the skin.

V with corresponding Actions.

There is a ~~relaxation~~ temporary propulsion
of all pain & fever. The pulse is frequent
only. But the water soon reacts - & induces the
pain - strabismus - convulsion & death. It

① The Remedies for it ^{in this state} are
^{after much previous study & many dissections, previously having}
100. - I was led to use this remedy by ~~the~~
^{first} adoption of the theory I have delivered by this
disease, which I have delivered in the
year 1790. ~~It soon~~ ^{its} this pump soon en-
-couraged me to proceed with it, and to en-
-crease in the quantity of the blood drawn.
In the year 1801, I drew 300 of blood from
Miss Hunter by 10 Vt. in this disease &
thereby cured her. ~~+~~ Remember there is no
back door to the brain, & that more blood
must be drawn to relieve it than from
parts in which effusions are ad-
with less fatal or dangerous consequences.

of the apoplectic state of fever

This form of fever appears frequently in the plague, and in other malignant fevers. It sometimes proves instantly fatal, from the immense force of the miasmata which produce it, suddenly destroying the excitement of the brain. I have seen it occur every other day in a common tertian. It was in a corpulent indolent woman who was predisposed to Apoplexy. It is a higher grade of the apoplectic state of fever, so many cases of this form of fever occur at the same time as to induce a belief that it is an epidemic, but it is a symptom only of an epidemic fever, and the effect of an impure or miasmatic atmosphere. It is useful to know this

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fact not only because it leads to ^{the only} a proper
and rational mode of treating it, but be-
-cause it enables us to encourage patients
to believe that their disease will not be
attended with the same danger that attends
apoplexy from other causes, and that it
will not leave any danger from a retro-
-sion ~~to~~ in the brain to its return.

The Remedies for this state of fever should
its grade. when the ^{system} ~~system~~ reacts
they should be: copious bleeding first from
the arm, and afterwards by cups or leeches
from the head - 2 frequent & active
purges particularly ^{also Glysters.} Calomel & Jalap. 3
Emetics if the Stomach discover any marks
of disease. 4 Blisters first to the limbs,

V Hippocrates speaks of it as an epidemic,
and Dr Thurnham mentions its frequent
occurrence in the month of May when
the weather was uncommonly warm,
also in two successive cold seasons in the
month of March viz: in 1747, and
1748. In all these cases it was a
symptom of general fever.

and afterwards to the neck & head. 5 Cold applications to the ~~head~~^{head}, and Cataplasms to the feet. 6 a Salivation.

Where no reaction takes place the Remedies should be exclusively Stimulating. When interruptions occur after Depletion, the bark should be given. When it appears the typhoid, or typhus States of fever, the Remedies should be the same as for those formerly mentioned for those States of fever.

State
of the Paralytic ~~fever~~ of fever.

This state of fever is less common than the Apoplectic. It occurred in a few instances in the year 1793 in the form of Hemiplegia. I have seen it in the form of Paraplegia accompanied with a suppression of Urine, and in a numbness & numbness of every

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limb of the body, that the patients were
unable to stand, or walk. ^{should be the same}

The Remedies for this state of fever, as for
the grade of fever of which it is a symptom.
I have once ~~even~~ drawn 400 of blood in
it, and afterwards been obliged to excite a saliva-
-tion before I was able to cure it.

^{in a month}
V₁ It made several attempts to bite its
mother. This child recovered. — Head ach and
delirium are not uniform symptoms in it.
Its Causes are primary - secondary

- sympathetic. The 1st act
directly upon the brain. They are
contusions from blows or falls. I have
seen it induced ⁱⁿ by a ~~child~~ a little boy
by falling upon his feet ~~in~~ into a
cellar, and in another boy by standing
for some time upon his head. Other
causes of this disease which act indirectly
upon the brain are strong Drink,
large doses of Opium - insolation, and
studies disproportioned to age & capacity.
The dis-secondary causes are diseases
which affect the whole system. These
are 1 fever. =

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Opinion that it ~~generally~~ a primary
fever being a primary disease, and that
the affection of the brain ^{is} only its symptom.

He tells us he once saw eight cases of it
between the 15th of March and the end of
June, and all from fever. I have several
times seen a number of cases with a short
period which I have ascribed to a prevailing
fever with ^{the} cephalic Determination. The
Other ~~less~~ secondary Causes are 2 Dysentery,
3 Diarrhoea 4 Chronic head Ach. 5 Measles.
6 Cutaneous eruptions & 6 pulmonary Con-
sumption. In all these cases the primary
disease ceases, or ceases as soon as the
hydrocephalic symptoms take place. The
Sympathetic Causes of this disease are matters
irritating some ~~part~~ remote part of the

V To account for the greater frequency
of this disease among children, than in
adults, recollect what was said formerly
of the greater force of the arteries in child-
-hood than in adult life, in consequence
of which more blood is sent to their
brains and with ^{a greater proportionable} ~~more~~ force than

in grown people. It is for this reason
probably that the lungs in the medulla spinalis
is so susceptible in children - like the thyroid gland.
It is sometimes a fatal disease. Dr

Anderson of Chester town in Maryland informed
me that he had lost 4 out of 5 of his
children by it. a gentleman in ^{one} his

neighbourhood (he further informed) ^{may}
Bowers had lost 9 out of 10 children with
it between 2 and 4 years old. The surviving

10 child was kept alive only by small
and frequent bleedings. I have known ^{it}
be twice fatal in the same family & a

3^d child in that family has been three

body, and communicating their morbid
 Action to the brain by means of what
 I have called an error motus. Worms
 are in this way a frequent cause of it.
 The diseased Action in this case often
 continues after the worms are expelled
 from the bowels. Here we see, as in many
 other instances, the error of the old School,
 taken from Aescul. Viz "Abblata causa
 tollitur effectus". By removing the cause
we remove the effect. Thus a fever
 a vomiting; a diarrhoea - & many other mor-
 bid Affections continue after the removal
 of the remote or exciting Cause which in-
 duced them.

✓ The disease ~~is~~ consists simply in
 morbid excitement in the brain. This

times affected with it, and each time
cured by the Remedies to be mentioned.
Dr Portail mentions, ^{similar instances of its}
^{being a fatal disease.} See here Gent! a striking
illustration of the Cephalic predisposition.

It is common to say "very sensible
Children" will never scratch a grey head.
The remark has some foundation.
~~Those and other Children~~ Children with
premature intellects are generally prone
to the phrenetic predisposition, and this in
Children is so nearly allied to the Cephalic,
that predisposition, that ~~other~~ common
~~diseases~~ ^{by hard study, or engorgement of the mind,} even trifling injuries done to
the brain readily bring on this hydro-
cephalic state of fever - which from being
neglected, or improperly treated is very apt
to terminate in death.

is Obvious 1 from its causes. 2 from its symptoms. 3 from its consequences to be mentioned presently & 4 from the remedies which cure it.

In the books to which I have referred you, you ~~see~~ will find the Disease described ~~is a acute~~ ^{protracted} only in a chronic form, but it sometimes attacks ~~so~~ suddenly ~~as~~ in which state it has very properly acquired the name of Apoplexy. It is called "Apoplexia hydrocephalica" by Dr Fullen in one of the editions of his Nosology, and by Dr Stott of Vienna "Apoplexia infantilis." It occurs chiefly in infancy that is ~~under~~ in the first year of life. Its Causes are 1 a retention of the mucus. 2 coagulated & indigestible milk. 3 ~~burnt~~ milk rendered morbid by mother or Nurses drinking ardent spirits,

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or using any other drink, or using Aliment
that alters the healthy quality of the milk.
~~of an effeminate & unwholesome~~

4 dentition. 5 eruptions upon the skin
translated to the brain. 6 an exasperated
dose of Opium. 7 exquisite pain, & 8 con-
-vulsions upon the head. Children that
are said to be overlaid by their mothers,
or Nurses I believe often die with this
infantile apoplexy. All sudden deaths in
them, are probably derived from this
cause. I beg your attention to these
remarks.
~~facts~~. I shall apply them again when I
come to treat of Epilepsy & some other
diseases of the brain.

The appearances exhibited by the brain
upon dissection are, no marks of disease
of any kind from morbid action trans-
-ending inflammation, or from suffocated

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excitement. This appearance of the brain long puzzled physicians, and led them to ascribe the disease to a ^{primary} dropsical diathesis, or to a disease in the stomach, or other parts of the body acting sympathetically upon the brain.

2. Inflammation or edema diffused over the cortical substance of the brain, the pia mater, and the tunica arachnoidea with but little or no water in the brain.

3. From a teaspoonful to six ounces of water in the ventricles of the brain.

The ~~more~~ the greater the quantity of water, the less remarks of inflammation are perceived in the brain. ~~and~~ This is easily accounted for. The blood vessels retire themselves from their ^{diseased action} ~~distention~~ by the discharge of this water. It was from

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this absence of inflammation that physi-
 cians were erroneously led to suppose
 the disease depended upon a dropsical
 diathesis in the system. It is strange that
 this opinion should ever have ^{been} adopted
 considering how rarely we see ^{general} dropsical
~~even partial dropsical~~ ^{patients affected with} accompanied with,
 or followed by a Dropsy of the brain. The
 water found in the Ventricles of the brain
 in this disease does not always coagulate
 with heat, nor is it usually tinged with
 a yellow color in diseases which impart
 that color to the serum ~~color~~ of the blood.
 Water is sometimes found not only in
 the Ventricles, but between the Dura &
 pia mater, and ~~now~~ now & then upon
 the surface of the brain. I once saw

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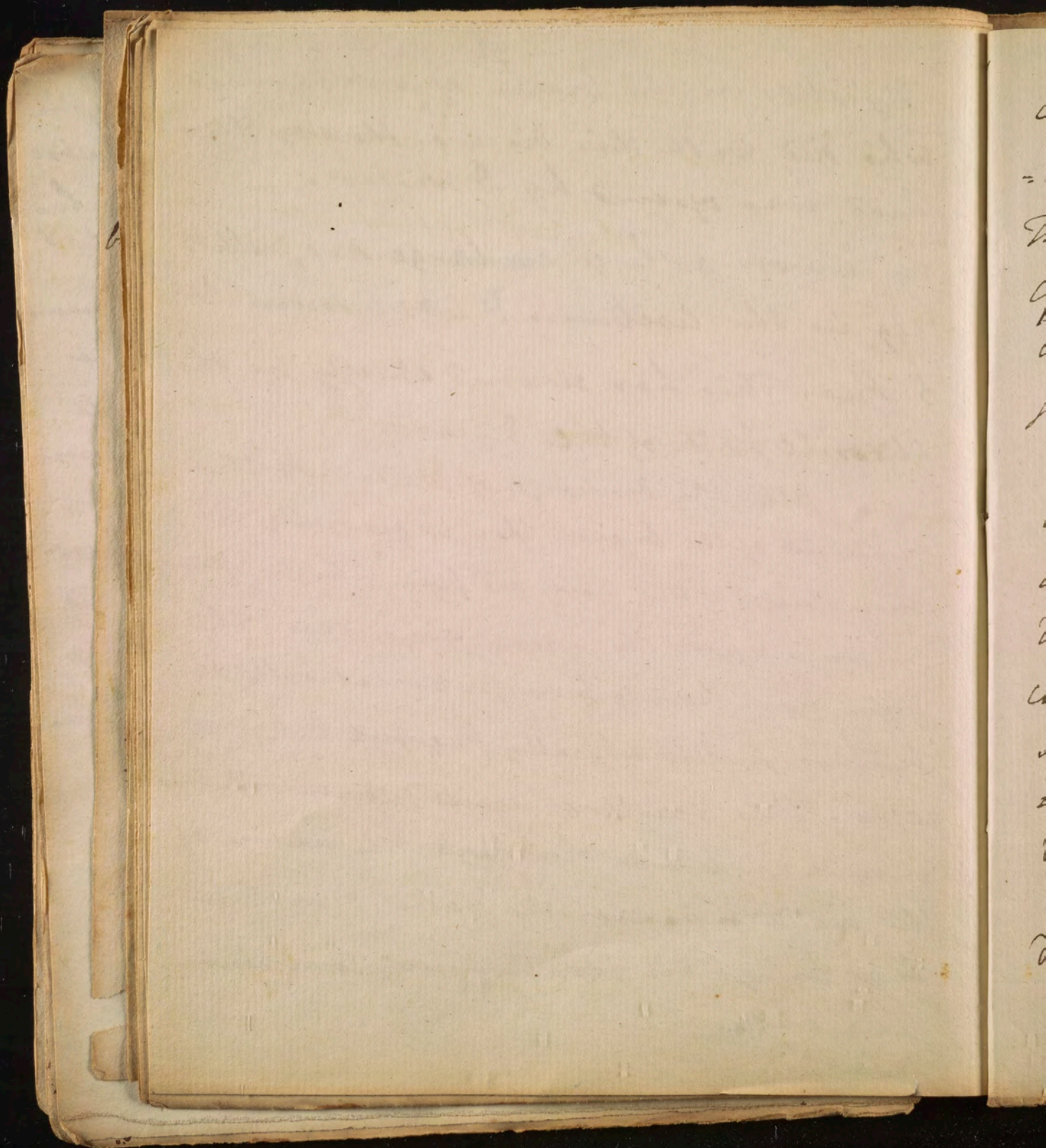
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Hydatids in the brain of ~~James~~ Thomas
who died with this disease. ~~His~~ His
head was opened by Dr. Wislar.

Is Tumors as large as ~~large~~ as a pullets
egg in the Arachnoid & Cerebellum. &
5 Pus. This has occurred chiefly in the
chronic state of the disease.

After the discharge of water into the
ventricles of the brain there is generally a
suspension of the pain and fever which often
imposes upon the young physician. The
pulse from having been preternaturally slow
becomes preternaturally frequent, & even
rapid. This deceitful respite seldom continues
more than two or three days. The reaction of
the water & revives the pain, & with it
~~to~~ brings on Strabismus, convulsions
and death. —

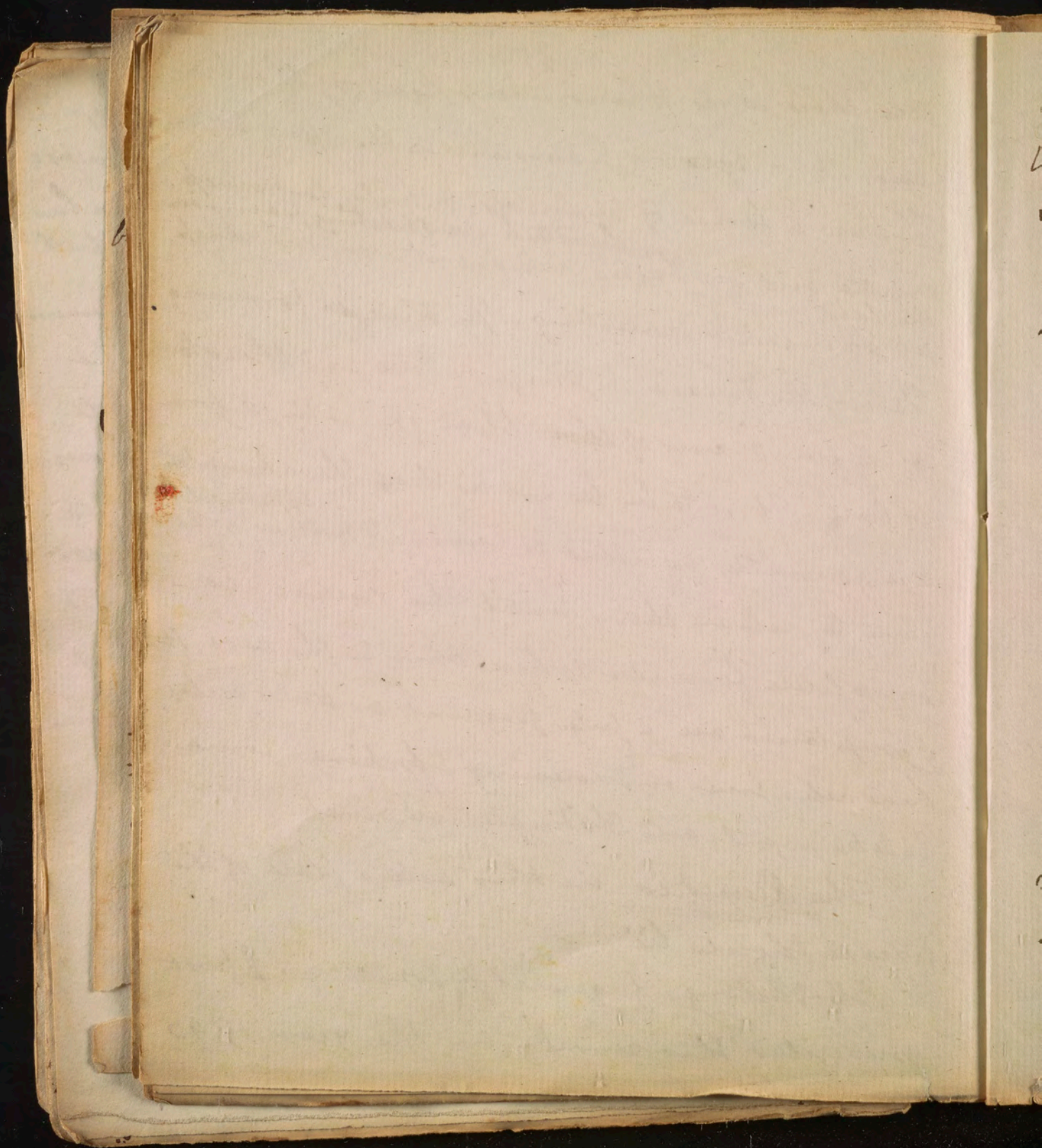


Are there any premonitory signs of this disease? - ~~yes~~ I answer in the Affirmative.

They are a sense of weariness, Dulness, Costiveness, crying out in sleep, ^{head ach - or shooting pains in the head,} and sometimes a sickness at stomach & vomiting. In this ~~for~~ forming state of the disease, a purge or two and the Copiousness of a few ounces of ~~the~~ blood generally perform a cure. It is to be lamented that these symptoms are generally ascribed to worms & nothing ^{effluvia} is done to relieve them until the disease is completely formed. When this is the case, the symptoms are a full, frequent or tense pulse, head ach, cries or moaning - frothing, coma, Dilated pupil, and Obstinate Costiveness.

The Remedies in this active state of the Disease should be

1 Bloodletting, frequent & copious. I first prescribed this remedy in the year 1790

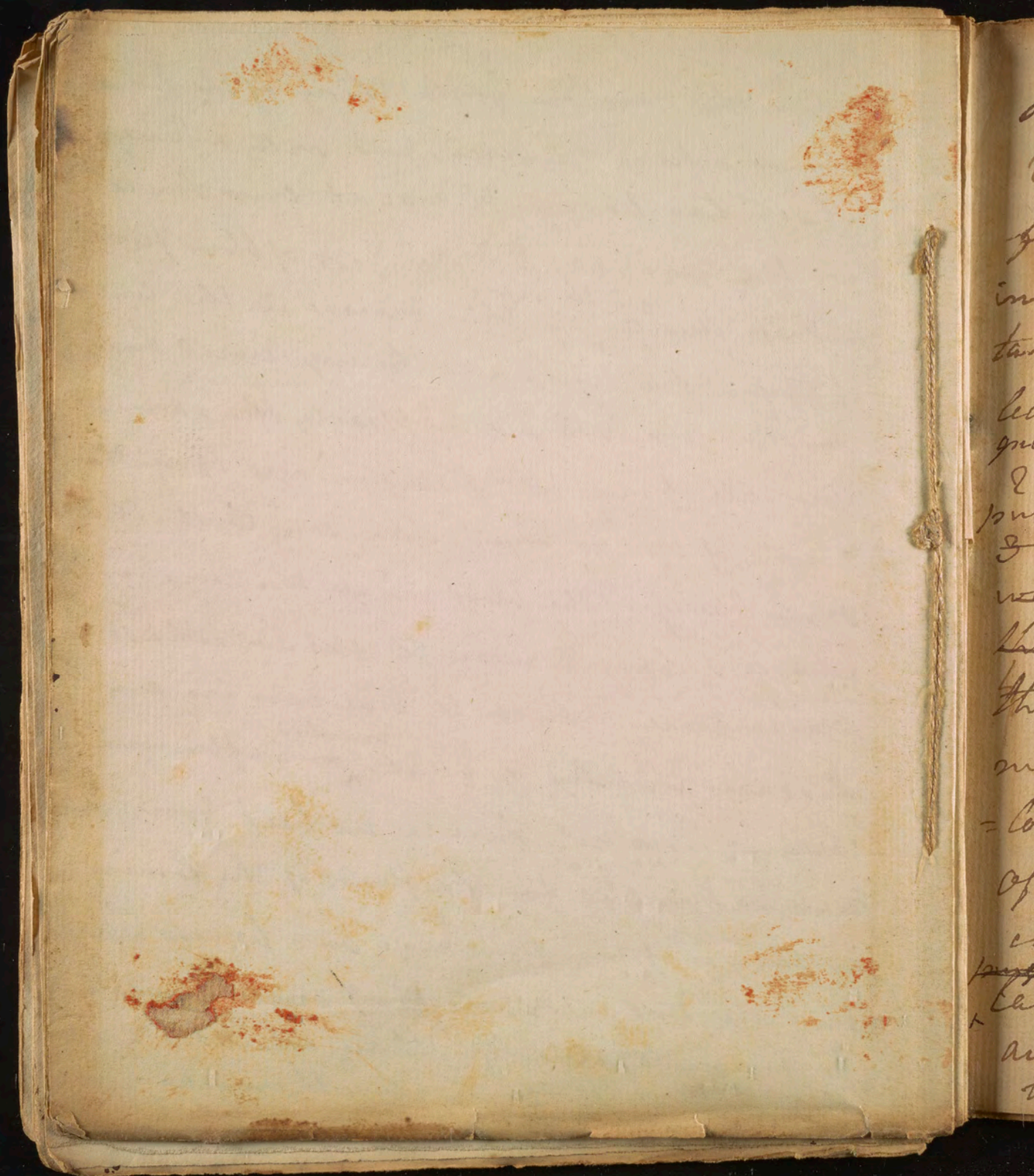


under the direction of the theory of the disease
which I have delivered, and with a success
which has led me to use it ever since.

In the year 1801 I drew 3000 of blood from
a Miss Hunter ^{aged 16 years} in this disease in the course
of about two weeks and thereby cured her.

In the year 1808 I drew nearly the same
quantity from Wm Billington aged 18 in the
course of two or three weeks, and with the
same success. The blood in all the cases in
which I have drawn it exhibited the same
appearances which it discovers in all
diseases ~~involving~~ of great ^{marked} or inflammatory

action. Recollect there is no back door, or
natural outlet for the fluids of the system
as there is from the lungs and bowels when
they are diseased, and that more blood must
be drawn to save life, than when disease is
seated in parts that can relieve themselves, or
that are less essential to life.



I think I have cured this disease by
 U.S. - even after effusion has begun,
 for I have succeeded in several cases
 in which Stabismus & Convulsions had
 taken place. Blood may be taken by Cupress
 leeches as well as from a Vein. ^{Also by +}
 greater advantages would arise from ^{opening the temporal}
^{artery than any other mode of bleeding.}
 2 Cold applications to the head. for w
 suppose the hair sh^d be cut, or shaved. I have
 3 Blisters - to the legs - back & head. I have
 used them with great advantage in many cases.
~~which suppose the hair sh^d be cut off &~~
 the 3 purges - These should be active, for
 the bowels are generally torpid. They should
 moreover - be such as are calculated to dis-
 lodge worms - for they ^{when} ~~if~~ present, as they
 often are in children) ~~create~~ if they do not
^{purges for this}
 create - encrease the disease. They sh^d be
^{thorough}
 Calomel - Rhub. & Jalap. Pink root, to be
 avoided. It encreases determination to the
 brain. I have twice seen the disease aggrava-
 ted

14. In the case of Wm. Millington I was
much struck by observing - Blisters would
not rise on the right side of his any part
of his body. The pain in his head was
most acute upon his left side.

Here comes place for 1803 for this names.
✓ owing to the facility with which the tender
Jaws of Children assume the gangrenous
form of Inflammⁿ. -

by it. -

4 Blisters to the legs - neck & head. To the last they should be large - & kept constantly open.

5 A salivation was formerly used in this disease. I think I have seen two cures performed by it out of perhaps an 100 cases in which I have tried it before I had recourse to the lancet. It is still the only medicine upon which any dependance is placed in Britain, & it is still unsuccessful in the hands of the first physicians in that Country. ^{Dr Monro acknowledged from his Chair that} ~~To its inefficacy~~ It rarely ^{he had never cured it & it was I believe always one of his remedies.} affects the mouth in Children, who are the chief Subjects of this disease. When it does, it ^{often} ~~sometimes~~ induces mortification. ^{right} ~~long~~ ¹⁰⁰ cases of mortification & death have occurred from it in this City within these few years. ^{lastly} when it induces salivation - ~~it does~~ ^{unaided} by it.

✓ For all which reasons gent: I charge you
~~never~~ as you value a human life ~~the~~[&]
 your own reputations, as well as the credit
 of medicine, never to give mercury in order
 to excite a salivation to a Child under 8 or
 10 years of age in this disease. If the remedies
 formerly mentioned do not cure, it will
 be better, far better to let your young patient
 die, than to ~~exhibit them as~~^{exhibit them as} ~~at the very least~~^{as} loathsome
~~& disgusting~~ objects to their parents & friends for
 2 or three weeks, and then to witness their
 death with all the circumstances that can
 render it painful ~~and~~ to their parents &
 friends and injurious to our profession.

friends. and my mother
I have ~~not~~ lost a patient with this disease
~~for many years before~~ ⁱⁿ April 1805 & she had been
indisposed for 10 days before I saw her with an
acute head ach. The disease came on with an
inability to speak - She died in the perfect
loss of her reason - two things which rarely occur
in it. In the month of June ¹⁸⁰⁵ I cured it in a child

it does not always cure, ~~into~~ ^{a salivation} the

Objections I have made to ~~its use~~ ^{persons above 14 years of age} apply
with less force to Adults, in whom a ~~saliva-~~
~~tion~~ ^{it} is more safe & more easily excited than
in children. By ~~means~~ ^{the aid} of this remedy, the
disease may be subdued in ~~younger~~ ^{such} people
by less of than without it - for it acts,
not only by abstracting ^{from the brain} morbid excitement
to a safe excretory, but by reducing the
system by depletion.

Should the intermitting form of the dis-
ease continue, - Bark may be exhibited
with safety & advantage.

The cold bath & exercise should always be
advised to prevent a relapse. ~~go to~~ ⁴²

[Of this disease it may be said, its
as of the Cynanche Trachealis, that

of 4 months by the loss of 3 in of blood, & by
gentle purges.]

V To the lancet chiefly we are indebted
for the cure of this once ~~and~~ formidable
disease, and to a belief in the Unity of
Disease for the use of the lancet. It is
true

There was a time ~~once~~, when its very name filled the breasts of every parent in this city with horror. But that time is now passed. A Death from the Hydro: internum is now a rare event - nay the disease itself, as far as it answers to the import of its name, - viz an internal Dropsy of the brain, is scarcely known among us. It is prevented by the general practice of bleeding in all those cases where any of its symptoms appear. ~~To the lament~~
~~in the Unity of Disease~~
~~Just. - to the lament - that "magnanimi"~~

~~Dei domine~~ (as Dr. Mead very properly
 we are indebted for our knowledge of this medicine
 calls Opium) belongs the honor of subduing
 which subdue
 this once formidable & terrifying disease,
 and thereby ^{not only} wiping away a part of the re-
 -proach of our profession, but rivers of tears
 from the eyes of our fellow creatures. ~~shall~~

~~It opposed & ridiculed~~ - then ~~a~~ secretly
adopted, and afterwards ^{openly} ascribed to other
persons.

It some of those ^{very} Gent^l who now as-
-cribe this mode ^{of} curing the disease
to De Guin were the most clamorous Ag^t.
me for daring to make use of it.

never cease to lament the loss of ^a ~~two~~
young lady, & a young gentleman of respect-
-table families in this City in consequence
of ^{the longest} ~~my~~ ~~being~~ being restrained by in my
hand, by the physicians who were called
upon to attend them with me. Both those
physicians now bleed in this disease, and
with general success. ~~See many facts in the~~
~~history of this disease, & refer you to what~~
~~Dr. Gill, & Dr. Gurney & Dr. Gurney. The last~~
~~inflammation of the disease, but had~~
hints at the ^{inflamed} ~~nature of~~ ^{the} ~~status~~ of the disease, but had
establishes nothing as to its cure. His work
did not reach this Country till several years
after I had adopted the ^{theory I have delivered & the} ~~practice I have recom-~~
~~ended to you.~~ It was first suggested to me
by theory or reasoning upon the nature & history
of disease ~~the~~ ^{the} first drop of blood that ever
was shed in ^{this form of disease in} ~~it~~ ~~not only in~~ this Country, ~~but~~ ^{was}
by my order, ~~and I am bound to~~ ^{thus} ~~be compelled~~
to do myself justice, but it is wholly owing
to my modes of practice & theories being first

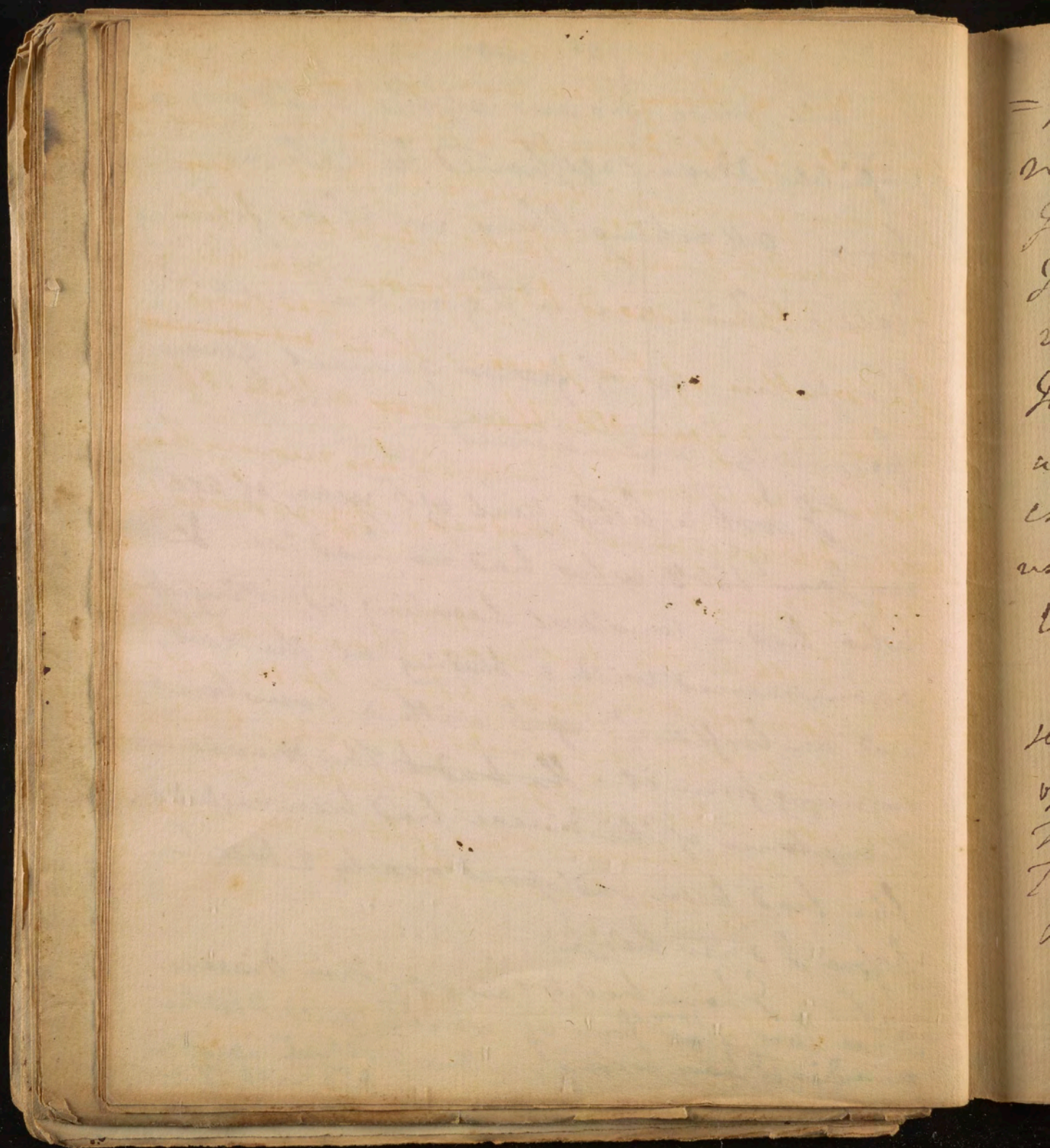
9

St. John's C.A.

In all these diseases of the head every possible advantage should be taken, from attacking them in their forming state. Their precurs^r signs are nearly the same as of ~~fever~~ general fever formerly mentioned.

I lost a little girl of 6 years of age in Jan^r 1804 who had no head ach, & who had a constant hawking & spitting & accompanied with a bleeding at the nose, and an inflammⁿ of the lungs with a constant running from it. ~~She had~~ the precursory symptoms of the disease had been reflected. She had been indisposed nearly 2 weeks before I saw her.

V I have had 5 cases of this disease since last year ^{1804.10} four of which yielded to the remedies I have used. - One Mr. Cook's daughter died with it. =



43

the person cured a boy of 7 years old
= In one of ~~them~~ there was a stiffness in the
muscles of the arms & a hump on which
I have generally observed to be fatal - ~~For~~
I attended him to ^{the} Dr Clarke, and did little
more than second his vigorous practice.
In another of the persons that ~~was~~ ^{was} cured
a boy of 3 years old, there ~~was~~ a state of
elevated excitement followed his recovery that
resembled incipient madness. It was cured by
a purge.

1811-12

Within the last year I have had six
severe cases of this disease & some up to, all
of which have terminated favourably, viz
Thompsons Baker ^{the} Dr Dewar, Whiddon Sims
Turner & Hopkinson. Two of them recovered
after having had convulsions.

